

Alexandria Advertiser

AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

[Vol. II.]

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1802.

[No. 399]

Sales by Auction.

On SATURDAY next,
At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Auction Room,

Rum in bls.	Soap in boxes,
Cherry Bounce in barrels.	Candles do.
Sugar in bls.	Chocolate do.
Gin in casks,	Hysontkin Tea in chests.

A quantity of DRY GOODS,
Amongst which, are

Chintzes,	Calicoes,
Bombazets,	Chintz Shawls,
Durants,	Flag Handkerchiefs,
Calimancoes,	Check do.
German Dowlas,	Sewing Silks,
Russia Sheetings,	Threads & Tapes.

3 bales INDIA MUSLIN,
a large quantity of
READY MADE CLOTHES,
and a number of other articles.
H. and T. MOORE,
Auctioneers.

March 24.

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY,
At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

3d and 4th proof Antigua and
Jamaica Rum in hds. and bls.
French Brandy in bls.
Holland Gin in bls.
Teneriffe Wine in casks,
Cordials in bls.
Sugar in hds and bls.
Molasses in hds.
Rice in tierces and bls.
Soap in boxes,
Queens and Earthen Ware in crates,
handsomely assorted,
30 boxes Havana Segars,
Cotton in bales—on a credit.

ALSO,
A variety of DRY GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—
Broad and narrow Cloths,
Flannels and Planes,
Carpets and Carpeting,
Irish and German Linens,
Worsted and cotton Stockings,
Calicoes and Gingham,
A variety of Mullin and Mullin Handkerchiefs and Shawls,
Table Cloths, Hats,
Boots and Shoes,
Hardware, and
A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
Vendue-Master.
March 20.

Notice.

THE subscriber intending to
quit his present business, gives this public
notice, that any person having demands
against him, will present the same, and
they will be immediately discharged.
The few indebted to him, by doing like-
wise, will get the thanks of
THOMAS CRUSE.

Who will continue for one
month selling off his STOCK of GOODS
at prime cost.
March 5. d2w

Public Sale.

On THURSDAY the 1st day of April, at
10 o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold
on the premises, for Cash,

A two story frame house and
a lot of ground, situate on the South side of
Prince-street, a few doors West of Royal-
street, adjoining the house now occupied
by Mrs. Redmond—said lot fronts on
Prince-street 20 feet, and extends back
about 90 feet to a 10 feet alley, subject
to a ground rent of 20 pounds per an.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
Vendue Master.
March 23.

An Apprentice wanted

JANNEY & PATON

HAVE FOR SALE,
90 Pieces of Russia Duck,
30 Ravens do.
6 Chests of Souchong Tea,
Havanna white & brown Sugars in boxes,
West-India do. in hds. and barrels,
Coffee in bags and barrels,
Holland Gin in barrels,
Sweet Oil in boxes of 12 bottles each,
Castile Soap in boxes,
Shoes in boxes assorted.

East-India Goods.

Also,
The Cargo of the Schooner Lucy, captain
Snow, consisting of
43 Tons Plaster of Paris,
60 Casks of Lime,
10 Barrels of Tanner's Oil,
115 Reams of Wrapping Paper,
40 Boxes of dipt Candles.
January 22.

TIMOTHY HAY.

THE Subscriber has a quantity of
Timothy Hay for Sale, which he will de-
liver in Alexandria, or at any distance not
exceeding ten miles from his farm, at the
moderate price of Four Shillings per hun-
dred. A line addressed to him at this
place, and left at the Post-Office, Alexan-
dria, will be received, and immediate at-
tention paid to it.

LAWRENCE LEWIS.
Mount Veron, March 6.
dt4th April.

For Sale,

Antigua Rum by the hhd.
Raisins by the box,
Sugar by the barrel,
Dates, fresh from the coast of Barbary,
With a variety of other
FRUITS and GROCERIES.
ABEL WILLIS.
Jan. 11.

FOR SALE,

The Cargo of the brig Little
Sally, capt. Coxens,
From Rhode-Island, now landing and
consisting of
French Brandy,
Holland Gin (entitled to drawback)
Country Gin,
West-India Rum, N. England do.
Loaf Sugar,
Castile Soap, Tanner's Oil,
R. I. Cheese of an excellent quality,
Soal Leather,
Russia and ravens Duck and Sheetings,
Cordage, 1 bale of Ticklenburgs, &c.
For Sale, Freight or Charter,
The said brig Little Sally, burthen
about 650 barrels, an excellent vessel and
well equipped. Apply to
J. G. LADD.
Jan. 4.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE term of copartnership existing un-
der the firm of JAMES RUSSELL and
Co. will expire by contract on the first
day of next April: all those indebted
thereto are respectfully solicited to call and
pay their balances, and such as have claims
against said firm will please present them
for settlement.

JAMES RUSSELL,
JOSEPH RIDDLE & Co.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform
his friends, that he purposes carrying on
business, as usual, in the same place, and
will be thankful for a continuance of their
custom.

JAMES RUSSELL.
March 11.

Just Received,

A parcel of pickled Herrings in bls.
A quantity of foal leather and shoes,
Cyder in barrels, and
A few chests Young Hyson Tea,
For sale by
J. GARDNER LADD.
March 16.

William Hartshorne

Has for Sale at his Mill, or in Alexandria,
Plaster of Paris by the
ton, or ready ground by the bushel,
Indian Meal and Rye Meal, bolted or
unbolted,
Corn, or any other grain, ground for
toll at the mill.

At his store in town,
Hay in bundles, Corn by
the bushel,
Loaf and Lump Sugar by the hoghead
or barrel,

First and second quality James River
Tobacco, in kegs,
A few very good Mill Spindles,
Two good Scale Beams,
Three boxes 8 by 10 Window Glafs,
A few barrels of Tar,
James River Coal.

For Sale,
A number of valuable Lots in town,
A small House on a lot of 28 feet front
on Water Street, next door to Major
Muncaster's.

Also, for Sale or Rent,
A valuable Brick House

on King street, now in the tenure of Tho-
mas Cruse.
3d mo. 1.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust
from Robert Hamilton and Esther his
wife, to the subscribers, on SATUR-
DAY the seventeenth day of April
next, will be exposed to sale, upon
the premises, on a CREDIT of
6, 12 and 18
months, the payments to be secured by
approved securities.

A Lot of Ground

Lying upon the south side of Prince
street and to the eastward of Water street,
in the town of Alexandria, extending 23
feet upon Prince street, and running back
44 feet 4 inches, on which is erected a
commodious two story frame dwelling
house.

Also,
Another Lot of Ground

adjoining thereto, extending 36 feet to
an 8 feet alley, with the privilege of the
alley. Upon this lot is erected a ware-
house the whole front. This ground is
subject to an annual rent forever of se-
venty two dollars. Titles will be made
as soon as the payments are secured.

JAMES KEITH,
JOHN C. HERBERT
March 5.

JUST RECEIVED

And for sale by the subscriber, lower end
of PRINCE-STREET, a few barrels of
APPLES.

THO. SIMMS.
Feb. 25.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale by the subscriber, at his Gro-
cery and Fruit Store, lower end of Prince
street,

Fresh Oranges and Lemons in
boxes from Lisbon,
Do. figs in frails,
30 boxes fresh bloom Raisins,
Soft shell'd Almonds,
Tamarins,

Also,
Apples by the barrel,
Shellbarks do.
Good Cyder do.
Soap and Candles in boxes,
Mould Candles do.

R. Island Cheese and Potatoes
of a superior quality,
Queens Ware assorted,
And every other article in the GROCERY
LINE.

Thomas Simms.
Feb. 6.

Printing in all its va-
riety, executed at this office,
with neatness and dispatch.

Public Sale.

Will be sold TO-MORROW at 3 o'clock
in the afternoon, at the late dwelling
house of Mrs. MARGARET GREYER,
on King-street, next door to Lawrence
Hooff's, all the

Household and Kitchen Furni-
ture of the said deceased—consisting of,
Beds and Bedding, Tables, Chairs, Desks,
Cupboards, and sundry other articles.—
The terms of sale will be 3 months credit
for all sums above 20 dollars, and under
that Cash. Bonds and security will be re-
quired.

By order of the Administrator,
P. G. MARSTELLER,
March 23. Vendue Master.

Notice.

THOSE indebted to JAMES RUSSELL
and Co. are most earnestly requested to call
and settle their accounts with JAMES RUS-
SELL, who is fully empowered to receive
all debts due said firm.

JOSEPH RIDDLE & Co.
JAMES RUSSELL.
March 23. d8t

The Executive has received authentic
information that the trade between the
United States and St. Domingo, except
with Cape Francois and Port Republican,
in that island, is for the present suspen-
ded.

To all whom it may concern.

The undersigned commissary general
and charge des affairs of the French Re-
public, gives information to all persons
whom it may concern, that in consequence
of the revolt of the negroes in St. Domini-
go, all manner of intercourse is, by order
of the commander in chief for the French
Republic, in the island, prohibited to for-
eigners, with any other part of the island
but the two ports of Cape Francois and
Port Republican. Cruizers will arrest all
foreign vessels in attempting to enter any
other port, and to communicate with the
revolted negroes, to carry either ammuni-
tion or provisions to them; such vessels
shall be confiscated and the commanders
severely punished, as violating the rights
of the French Republic and the law of na-
tions.

Fair and regular traders will meet with
encouragement and protection at the two
abovementioned places from the general in
chief and subordinate authorities. The in-
tercourse between the United States and
those two ports is left open to the Ameri-
can trade. It will be advisable for mer-
chants who make shipments to the colony,
and who wish to meet with no interruption
by incurring suspicion of improper conduct,
to take proper certificates from the com-
missaries or commissarial agents of the
French republic, in the United States, who
are instructed to deliver them to the appli-
cants.

Given at Georgetown, Columbia Dis-
trict, the twenty-seventh Ventose,
tenth year of the French Republic,
(March 18th, 1802.)

L. A. PICHON.
March 22. d8t

GERMAN LINENS.

Joseph Riddle & Co.
HAVE FOR SALE

Best white Ticklenburg,
Secord qual. do.
Brown do.
Osnaburgs,
Brown Hempen Rolls,
White do.
Hessian do.
Brown Holland and Dowlas.

ALSO ON HAND,
A Quantity of

Turk's Island, Isle of May, and
Cadiz SALT.

December 29. d

Cash given for clean linen
and cotton rags.

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY March 16, 1802.

The following are the Yeas and Nays on the postponement, until the fourth Monday in November next, of the bill to extinguish the claims of the United States for balance reported against certain states by the commissioners appointed to settle the accounts between the United States and the individual States:—

Yeas—Messrs. Bacon, Bishop, Brown, Butler, Cabell, Claiborne, Clay, Clifton, Condit, Cutler, Cutts, Davenport, Davis, Elmer, Eufis, Fowler, Goddard, Gray, Hanna, Hastings, J. Heister, Helm, Huger, Jackson, Leib, Lowndes, Mattoon, Milledge, Moore, New, Peirce, Reed, Smilie, Jn. Smith, J. C. Smith, Jos. Smith, Southard, Stanton, Tallmage, Tenney, Tillinghast, A. Trigg, J. Trigg, Upham, Varnum, Van Horne, Wadsworth, L. Williams,—48.

Nays—Messrs. Alton, Archer, Bailey, Bayard, Dana, Dawson, Dennis, Dickson, Elmendorf, Foster, Gregg, Grifwold, Grove, Hemphill, Henderson, Hill, Holland, Holmes, Johnson, Jones, Mitchell, L. P. Morris, T. Morris, Newton, Nicholson, Plater, Randolph, J. Smith, (of N. Y.) J. Smith of (Virginia) S. Smith, Stanford, Stanley, Stewart, Stratton, Thomas, Thompson, Van Cortlandt, Van Nels, Van Rensselaer, Walker, R. Williams, Woods,—42.

WEDNESDAY, March 17, 1802.

Mr. Gregg observed, that the acts of congress respecting a marine corps allowed the President to dismiss the privates but not the officers; in consequence of which restraint, though a considerable reduction of the men had taken place, all the officers were yet retained. He thought it proper, that the President should have the same power to reduce the officers as the men. He therefore, moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire, whether any, and if any, what alterations are necessary in the several acts, relative to the establishment of a marine corps, and in an act fixing the rank and pay of the commanding officer of the corps of marines; and that the committee be authorized to report by bill or otherwise.

Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Gregg further offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the United States, be requested to communicate to this House such information, as he may have received, relative to the Copper mines on the south side of Lake Superior, in pursuance of a resolution passed the 16th day of April 1800, authorizing the appointment of an agent for that purpose.

Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Grifwold observed, that the general estimate of the secretary of war, made to the committee of ways and means, on the saving that would probably result from the reduced military establishment of the present year, which made it amount to the sum of four or five hundred thousand dollars was to him not perfectly satisfactory. He therefore moved, that the secretary of war be directed to lay before this house a statement of the number of troops which were actually in the pay of the United States during the year 1801, together with the expense which has in fact arisen for the support of the military establishment for the same year.

Mr. Randolph remarked, that as the committee of ways and means required no other than the result of the savings likely to arise from the military reduction, the secretary had given all the information asked for.

The consideration of this motion was postponed till to-morrow.

The house then took up the bill for repealing the internal taxes.

Mr. Randolph hoped the motion, made yesterday, to recommit the bill, would not prevail, as he was prepared to offer immediately to the house the amendments, which gentlemen required.

The question on recommitment was then taken, and lost without a division.

Several amendments, relating to the details of the bill, were made.

When Mr. Dennis renewed the motion made by him in committee of the whole, somewhat varied, viz. to strike out of the repealing clause all the arti-

cles of internal taxation, excepting "stills and domestic distilled spirits, and stamped vellum, parchment, and paper."

He moved that the question be taken by yeas and nays on each article distinctly.

The question was accordingly stated on striking out "refined sugars."

[Mr. S. Smith desired to be excused from voting, as he was interested in a sugar refinery.]

The question was put and lost—yeas 30—nays 54.

Mr. Dennis then moved to strike out "refined" for the purpose of inserting "brown" sugar.

He said, he did this the more forcibly to contrast the votes of gentlemen who were in favour of a discrimination between the necessities and luxuries of life.

Mr. Claiborne desired the speaker to read the title of the bill; which he did as follows: "a bill for repealing the internal taxes."

When Mr. Claiborne asked, if brown sugar was within the meaning of the term "internal taxes."

Mr. Dennis replied that it was always in order to amend the title of a bill.

The speaker declared the motion out of order, as a decision had just been made against striking out the whole term "refined sugars."

Mr. Randolph wished with the gentleman from Maryland, (Mr. Dennis) a distinct question to be taken upon each of the articles of internal revenue. He believed the abolition of one constituted the most forcible reason for repealing the whole. If there were a disposition to abolish taxes on the necessities, and to retain those on the luxuries of life, let us see who are for the one, and who for the other.

Mr. Dennis, equally with the gentleman from Virginia, was for a discrimination. In compliance with the decision of the chair he would withdraw his original motion, and now move to strike out "licences to retailers," in order to insert "bohea tea."

General Varnum asked for a division of the question.

The speaker said it was indivisible.

Mr. Huger said it had been his intention, after the motions before the house were disposed of, to have moved to insert an amendment for a reduction of the duty on salt; he enquired if he was not precluded from so doing by the decision of the chair.

Mr. Dennis replied that it was his purpose to move the insertion of "salt," in the room of "pleasurable carriages."

Mr. Huger observed that the principal object of his motion would be to shew that the amount of duties on salt was about equal to the whole saving of this bill.

The question was then taken by yeas and nays, on striking out "licences to retailers," in order to insert "bohea tea;"

And lost—Yeas 31—Nays 57.

Mr. Dennis next moved to strike out "sales at auction," and insert "coffee."

A division of the question was called for, which the speaker declared not to be in order.

Dr. Eufis enquired whether it could be in order to insert expressions that might grossly vitiate the bill, and wrest it from its main purpose. He said this was not the place to contrast the relative merits of a tax upon sales at auction and a duty upon coffee. He had not the least objection, at a proper season, to afford gentlemen the opportunity of contrasting the advantages attending the repeal of these taxes, and the duties on other articles.

Mr. S. Smith appealed from the decision of the chair, on the division of Mr. Dennis's motion.

Mr. Thomas Morris called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. S. Smith called for the reading of the rule which declares, that "any member may call for a division of a question where the sense will admit of it."

The question was then taken by yeas and nays on concurring in the decision of the chair: and lost; Yeas 40—Nays 48—and the motion was determined to be divisible.

The question was then stated on striking out "sales at auction."

Mr. Huger said he entertained doubts of the propriety of repealing the internal taxes. If those, to whom has been de-

volved the management of our public concerns, say they can spare 650,000 dollars, the amount of these taxes, be it so. But if this sum can be dispensed with, he said he was anxious that at least a part of it should go to relieve those who do not pay a large share of the internal taxes, from the burthen of other taxes. He was solicitous, therefore, to give his vote in such a way as to exhibit to his constituents his efforts to reduce the duty upon salt, and other necessities of life.

Mr. S. Smith remarked that the gentleman from South Carolina doubted the possibility of sparing 650,000 dollars. If he really entertains such a doubt, it must be entirely destroyed when he learns that the duty on salt, which he wishes to take off, alone amounts to above 700,000 dollars!

Mr. Huger replied that he was not so anxious for popularity as some gentlemen.

With regard to salt he only wished to reduce the duty so as to affect the revenue about 218,000 dollars.

The question was then taken by yeas and nays on striking out "sales at auction," and lost—Yeas 32—Nays 58.

Mr. Speaker. The question now is on the remainder of the motion to insert "coffee."

Mr. Grifwold observed, that the gentleman from Massachusetts had supposed this was not the proper place to decide whether we will reduce the duties on imported goods. But if the word "coffee," be inserted, the effect will be that all duty upon that article will cease. Gentlemen may suppose that it is not proper to dispense with the whole duty; but if it be repealed, there will be nothing to prevent the imposition of a new duty by a new bill. Mr. G. thought the present duty too high; he thought it would be productive of smuggling; and he thought it oppressive.

Mr. S. Smith said, the present, in his opinion, was not the place to introduce the repeal of the duty on coffee. It will be remembered that early in the session he had brought forward a resolution, which was committed to enquire whether any & what alterations were necessary in the laws imposing duties on imports. He then stated that he was disposed to reduce the duty on coffee as now proposed by the gentlemen from Connecticut (Mr. Grifwold) and when that question should come in the proper place, he would be found voting with him to reduce the duty on coffee.

Mr. Dennis said his object was not to dispense with the entire duty on bohea tea, sugar, salt, and other imported articles. But he had no other opportunity than that which he now embraced. For after it shall have been decided to abolish the whole internal taxes, gentlemen will tell us they cannot dispense with any of the duties upon imported articles. The only question at present is, whether we shall make a reduction of the duties on imported articles; or totally abolish the Internal Taxes.

Mr. Lowndes said the subject was so important that he must beg the indulgence of the House while he submitted a few remarks. The motion goes to abolish the present duty on coffee, in order to lay a smaller one. A gentleman from Maryland (Mr. S. Smith) informs us that he feels a conviction that the present duty is too high and that it may introduce the practice of smuggling. But that gentleman must excuse my saying that his professions differ from his practice. He is now for voting away all revenue derived from the luxuries of life, from pleasurable carriages, from refined sugar, and other articles, and tells us that after getting rid of these resources he will, by and by, vote for more moderate duties on imported articles. Good God! Is not this course putting it entirely out of his power to do so? The people of this country deserve some consideration. This is a new era. The people are reduced from a state of opulence to much distress by the cessation of European hostilities. The carrying trade, so lucrative to our merchants, is taken away. Labour has heretofore been high in our cities, from the activity in commerce. Now there is an alarming stagnation, and the most valuable portion of our citizens are without occupation. And yet taxes, predicated on the existence of the war, are to be continued on a peace. Gentlemen, who have got power seem to have forgotten the people who gave it to them. By the stagnation of trade our farmers will be injured. Flour, which lately sold for 13 dollars a barrel, now sells for 6 dollars. If the profits of the farmer be reduced, ought

not his expenses of living also to be reduced?

What good can result from repealing the duties on stills, or pleasurable carriages, and on sales at auction? Is not the tax on stills a good one; and has it not been approved by experience, ever since it came into operation in the year 1790? Have any inconveniences been experienced? Have not, on the other hand, the stilleries increased to the enormous number of 22,000? Has not the revenue likewise increased? And are not these strong evidences of the propriety of the tax? Suppose it should restrain the immoderate use of spirituous liquors. Is not the result beneficial to the morality of our citizens?

But the articles of tea and coffee are different in their nature. They are promotive of morality, and restrain the use of ardent spirits. The gentleman from New Jersey has informed us, that the lower class of citizens in his state, do not in general consume tea and coffee. But, however, it may be in New Jersey, I will inform that gentleman that in Charleston the lower class of citizens, the very carmen, do consume these articles, which, after the fatigues of the day, are their evening solace.

The gentleman from New Jersey has told us, that the people of this country have never been oppressed by taxes.—I am happy to hear gentlemen on that side of the House make this confession.—I believe they never have been oppressed by our predecessors. I will not say, they have never felt the burthen of taxation, because I believe they have felt it. But they have considered the taxes laid, necessary for the security of the government.

The tax upon coffee appears to me to be unnecessary, impolitic and oppressive. It was laid when we were subjected to the depredations of foreign nations, and menaced with hostility; and yet it is to be continued after the occasion, for which it was created, has ceased. The people will feel it. They will discriminate between the tax, and the price of the commodity; and they will understand from what quarter the tax proceeds.

There is another pernicious consequence that will result from the continuance of this high duty upon coffee. It will hold out a dangerous temptation to the merchants to smuggle. Coffee and sugar are articles, of great value and small bulks. The day is not distant when the circumstances of the country, the great extent of the sea coast, and our numerous ports, combined with this temptation, will induce the pernicious practice. I hope for these reasons, the House will agree to reduce these taxes and to hold out to the country those enjoyments which have been heretofore possessed.

Mr. Elmer said, that as to those articles which are necessities and those which are luxuries, gentlemen will differ. He thought it, however, extraordinary that it should be insisted that bohea tea and coffee are necessities of life, and carriages luxuries. He certainly considered pleasurable carriages as of this description; yet many carriages, and more than one half of those in New Jersey, were of the first necessity. He would feel very happy in reducing the duties upon tea and coffee, if our circumstances shall admit it. But though they may be extensively used, it by no means follows that it is good policy to encourage the consumption of them. He believed some of our own products would form a very good substitute for coffee. With regard both to tea and coffee, he knew that so far from being necessities of life they were consumed by the citizens generally in proportion to their wealth.

Mr. Elmer said he had not expressed the sentiment ascribed to him by the gentleman from South Carolina. He had neither said that the people had been, or had not been oppressed by taxes. He had said that tea and coffee were not necessities of life. As well might tobacco, which was in as general use, be called a necessity of life.

Mr. Elmer concluded by observing that he should be pleased with a diminution of the duties upon tea and coffee; but that it must be evident this was not the proper time to consider its expediency, as the bill then before the House respected exclusively the repeal of the internal taxes.

A member enquired where the word coffee was to be inserted.

Mr. Nicholson said the motion made

had been to at auction,"

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Mr. Grifw ently, into w are from th tion of the inferring

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Mr. Davi Mr. Sout ment. In h strike out c to infer.

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had been to strike out the words "sales at auction," and insert the word "coffee." The house having determined not to strike out, there was of consequence no place wherein to insert.

Mr. Griswold replied that the difficulty, into which gentlemen were thrown, arose from their having reversed the decision of the chair; but that the question on inserting *coffee* must be put.

Some additional conversation ensued when Mr. Hill observed that he had voted against the decision of the chair from an impression that it was wrong; but he was now satisfied it was correct; he therefore moved a reconsideration of the decision of the house.

Mr. Davis moved to adjourn.

Mr. Southard said he felt no embarrassment. In his opinion the decision not to strike out entirely superseded the motion to insert.

The question of adjournment was lost.

Mr. S. Smith asked whether the question of reconsideration was a question of order, or whether it was one that admitted of debate.

The Speaker said he would consult the rule requesting questions of reconsideration.

Mr. Bayard said in order to allow time, he moved now to adjourn—carried—Ayes 46—Noes 38.

Alexandria Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24.

Savings upon Whiskey.

It is asserted by high authority, that in the course of the debate on the bill abolishing internal taxes, gen. Hanna of Pennsylvania, is prepared to convince the house, that a citizen who drinks no more than a quart of whiskey every day, will by the repeal, save in the course of the year, fifteen dollars, thirty-one cents and five mills; and that supposing (on a moderate estimate) only fifty thousand republican citizens in Pennsylvania, to consume each this scanty ration daily, the said republicans will save yearly near eight hundred thousand dollars in that state alone. We were strongly inclined to doubt the correctness of the general's calculation, until we were confidently assured by the friends of the repeal, that Mr. Joseph Heister had laboriously examined all the figures and compared them with his excellent tables. The result is that this last gentleman pronounces the thing practicable, on the supposition that all the savings be put on good security, at two and a half per cent monthly compound interest.

W. S. Fed.

"Behold, amidst the dire array,
Pale with hard Care his giant statue rears,
And lo! his iron hand prepares
To grasp its feeble prey."

BEATTIE.

WHEN a wolf breaks into a fold of harmless sheep and mangles and destroys the flock, besmearing his jaws with gore, and sucking the blood, as well of the bleating lambkin as of the helpless dam, who does not exonerate the savage monster? His cruelty, however, may plead some palliation.—He is stimulated by hunger; and the victims of his voracity are not of his own species. But the wolves of *Adams* race, impelled not by hunger, but by avarice, break into the inclosures and gorge themselves with the spoils and blood of their species.—Children of the same great family, "Whom God hath made of one blood to dwell on the earth," are destroying one another with relentless eagerness, to satisfy wants, which are merely imaginary.

Not to mention the men whose trade is war, whose "Breasts are begirt with steel, and whose hands are drenched in blood,"—Who assume a proud rank, proportional to the precious lives they have destroyed—who enjoy a horrid triumph in the tears of the friendless, the widow and the orphan, whose dearest earthly hopes their swords have cut off forever—to pass by the infuriate monsters in human shape, who are professedly prowling for blood;—let us look at the plodding merchant.—He sits in his counting room, with a sober, busy face, and there, spider like, weaves a web, to ensnare the unwary insects of the human species, even at the distance of several thousands of miles. While removed as to his own dear self, from all personal danger, he extends his arms like an immense Colossus, to the most distant Continents and Islands, whose wretched inhabitants are perishing under the gripes of his iron hands. Without noticing the commercial tyrants of other nations, the

Dutch, the Portuguese, and the French, let us turn our attention to Britain, the land of our fathers' sepulchres, the nation with whom we have the nearest affinity in blood and in language.

Sometime in the 16th century, commercial adventurers from England, as well as from the other trading nations, settled in the East Indies. They were received into the bosom of that devoted country, and were treated by the natives with hospitality and unsuspecting confidence. In the year 1600, (a fatal era to a large portion of the human race,) the British East-India company was established. During a considerable time, it seems that they contented themselves with the vast gains which a peaceful commerce afforded them, in those regions of unbounded wealth. But at length, their ambition increasing with their circumstances, and their exorbitant avarice rendering them totally unfeeling, they formed the infernal project of subduing and enslaving the country. Accordingly, they artfully sowed the seeds of discord among the inhabitants, and having sufficiently weakened them by creating divisions, the company, at last made war upon them; and by their armed forces, under the command of colonel Clive, defeated the Nabob, in the year 1757. Ever since that period, the company have been extending their conquests by the sword, inasmuch that, at present, they rule with an iron sceptre over no fewer, it is affirmed, than sixteen millions of people, although that country is so depopulated by wars and oppressions, that it does not contain one half its former number of inhabitants.

From authentic documents, which will be produced in the next paper, it would appear more than probable that *thrice the number of the present inhabitants of the United States* have been destroyed by the British East-India company, within the latter half of the last century.

My God!—A country, that was "Like blooming Eden fair," rendered desolate—a people gentle and humane in their dispositions, and highly cultivated and ingenious in arts, fallen, as wretched victims to death, or to oppressions and miseries worse than death, by the united fraud and force of a company of merchants, living at the distance of many thousands of miles; and who have rioted on their spoils and sported with their tears and blood!

An awful warning this is against extending too freely the arms of national hospitality.

Mr. Jefferson, in his message to the Congress, asks, "Shall we refuse to the unhappy fugitives from distress, that hospitality which the savages of the wilderness extended to our fathers arriving in this land?"—Let history answer this important question. Let the awful and impartial voice of history teach the inhabitants of these United States the extreme danger of speedily receiving foreigners to their confidence and to a participation in their elections and in their public offices and affairs.

Let the wretched remnant of the natives of Indostan, and of the Spanish, and even of the Anglo-America say, whether they have not cause to curse, in the bitterness of their hearts, the credulity of their fathers, and their misplaced confidence in foreign Adventurers.

ANTI-AVARO. [Balance.]

FIRE!!!

We are sorry to state that the warehouse of Messrs. Stewart and Beall was last evening entirely consumed by fire.—It was with much difficulty that the opposite houses were preserved. All the flour on the upper floor, several barrels of apples and other articles to the amount of about one thousand dollars were destroyed. The fire originated from the carelessness of a black boy leaving fire, near an adjoining building. (Geo. Town pap.)

A NEW WAY OF REMOVING JUDGES.

The following curious article will not fail to remind many of our readers of Robespierre's method of removing people to a better world, who were obnoxious to him in this. Among other crimes which were punished with Death, was that of "being suspected of being suspicious." Mr. Addison is reputed one of the ablest and most upright judges in the State of Pennsylvania. His volume of Reports, and his several charges to the grand juries of the Western District of Pennsylvania, shew him to be an accurate lawyer and an enlightened politician. But he is an obnoxious

person, amidst a set of United Irishmen—he is a *foxy Federalist*, amidst a set of *whiskey-drinking Democrats*—*argoo*—he must be *dismissed*. The very "pitch and marrow" of his offence is, that he would not suffer an ignorant associate justice to usurp the rights of the President of the Court of Common Pleas, and in a charge to a grand jury to assert principles of law and government which were contrary to the opinion of the Court. Mr. Addison, therefore, refused to sanction by his presence opinions which were unsound or inflammatory. This offence has passed unnoticed and unimpeached, until the party now in power have obtained such a pre-eminence as to secure a majority in both branches of the State Legislature. They can now gratify the resentments of many insurgents, whose disorganizing measures he opposed in the year 1794, as well as those of the present Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, whose efforts to inflame the minds of the people against the government, Mr. Addison opposed with undaunted firmness and patriotic zeal.

[Com. Ad.]

ARTICLES.

OF ACCUSATION AND IMPEACHMENT.

Against Alexander Addison, President of the Courts of Common Pleas in the circuit, consisting of the counties of Westmoreland, Fayette, Washington, and Allegany, preferred by the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; in their name, and in the name of the people of Pennsylvania, and exhibited to the Senate of the said Commonwealth.

Art. 1. That the said Alexander Addison, being duly appointed and commissioned President of the several courts of common pleas, in the circuit consisting of the said counties of Westmoreland, Fayette, Washington, and Allegany, within the territory of the said commonwealth, while acting as President of the court of common pleas of the said county of Allegany, on Saturday the twenty-eighth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one, in open Court of Common Pleas, then and there holden, in and for the county last aforesaid, did, after John Lucas, otherwise John B. C. Lucas, also duly appointed and commissioned an associate judge of the court of common pleas of the county last aforesaid, had in his official character and capacity of associate judge, as aforesaid, and as of right he might do, addressed a petit jury then and there duly empanelled, and sworn or affirmed respectively as jurors, in a case then pending, then and there openly declared and say to the said jury, "that the address delivered to them by the said John Lucas, otherwise John B. C. Lucas, had nothing to do with the question before them and that they ought not to pay any attention to it," and thereby degrading, or endeavoring to degrade and vilify the said John Lucas, otherwise John B. C. Lucas, and his character and office, as aforesaid, to the obstruction of the free, impartial and due administration of justice, and contrary to the public rights and interest of the commonwealth.

Art. 2. That the said Alexander Addison, being duly appointed and commissioned President, as aforesaid, did at a court of quarter sessions of the peace, and court of common pleas, holden in and for the county of Allegany aforesaid, on Monday the twenty-second day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one, under pretence of discharging and performing his official duties of President as aforesaid, unjustly, illegally and unconstitutionally claim, usurp and exercise authority not given or delegated to him by the constitution and laws of the commonwealth; inasmuch as he, the said Alexander Addison, President as aforesaid, under pretence as aforesaid of discharging and performing his said official duties then and there, in time of open court unjustly, illegally and unconstitutionally stop, threaten and prevent the said John Lucas, otherwise John B. C. Lucas, also duly appointed and commissioned as an associate judge of the said courts from addressing, as of right he might do, a grand jury of the said county of Allegany, then and there assembled and empanelled, and sworn or affirmed respectively, concerning their rights and duties as grand jurors; thereby abusing, and attempting to degrade, the high offices of President and associate judge as aforesaid, to the denial and prevention of public right, and of the due administration of justice, and to the evilexample of all others in the like case of offending.

And the said house of representatives, by protestation, saving to themselves the liberty of exhibiting at any time hereafter any accusation or impeachment against the said Alexander Addison, President as aforesaid, and also of replying to the answers which he, the said Alexander Addison, President as aforesaid, shall make unto said articles, or to any or either of them, and offering proof of the said premises, or of any of them, or of any other accusation or impeachment, which shall or may be exhibited by them, as the case shall require; do demand that the said Alexander Addison, President as aforesaid, may be put to answer all and every of the premises; and that such proceedings, examination, trial and judgment may be against and upon him had, as are agreeable to the constitution and laws of this commonwealth, and the said house of representatives are ready to offer proof of the premises, at such time as the senate of the said commonwealth of Pennsylvania shall appoint.

REPORT.

Of the committee, to whom it was referred that part of the Message of the President of the United States, which relates to naval preparations and the establishment of jits for naval purposes, &c. &c. to report in part, as follows:—

1. Six navy yards have been purchased, as appears by document No. 1.
2. Timbers for building eight 74 gun ships has been purchased by contract, part of which has been, and the whole of which is contracted to be delivered at the six yards before mentioned, which, together with the expenses for improvements made, will appear by document No. 1.
3. The committee are of opinion, that the timber so deposited, with other materials for building, ought to be secured under suitable sheds or stores, in such manner as shall best preserve the same and under care of proper persons to be appointed for that purpose.
4. Charlestown in Massachusetts, and Norfolk in Virginia, from the improvements already made, and from other circumstances, appear the most eligible places for receiving and repairing the ships in actual service—should any additional improvement in those places become necessary for this purpose, they ought to be made.
5. The ships in ordinary ought, in the opinion of the committee, to remain at Washington.
6. Two of the ships, viz. the *Adams* and the *General Greene*, not being constructed upon approved models for ships of war, and going out of repair, ought to be sold under direction of the President of the United States, and the proceeds applied to building or purchasing smaller vessels (if such should be required by the service,) or if he should think it necessary in improvements at Charlestown and Norfolk.
7. The rations of the seamen should be enlarged conformably to the report of the Secretary of the Navy.
8. The Committee further report as their opinion, that the President of the United States should be authorized to employ some suitable person to lay out and direct such works and improvements at Charlestown and Norfolk, and such other places as may be hereafter determined on.

Dolls.

9. And that for improving navy yards, docks and wharves, there be appropriated 500,000
And for wear and tear, repairs, and military stores of vessels, &c. 87,666

Dolls. — 587,666

ABSCONDED

From the Subscriber's service, on Saturday the 20th inst. an Apprentice to the Printing Business, named *William Davis*. He is between 20 and 21 years of age, and about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high. All persons are cautioned against harbouring or employing said Lad, as for so doing they will be prosecuted as the law directs.

JAMES D. WESTCOTT,
Alexandria, March 24, 1802. d3t

SALT.

2500 bushels of coarse salt arrived this day, from Turk's Island, and for sale by JNO. & JAMES H. TUCKER.
March 24.

In obedience to a Decree of
the Court of Alexandria county, on
Thursday the 8th day of April next,
will be offered for sale on the premises,
for ready money,

A Lot of Ground

Containing half an acre; lying upon
the east side of Alfred street and south side
of Cameron street, in the town of Alex-
andria; extending on Alfred street 176
feet 7 inches, and on Cameron street 123
feet 5 inches. There are a convenient
two story frame dwelling house, with a
kitchen and other out houses upon the lot.
The lot is subject to an annual rent which
will be made known on the day of sale.
As the lot is large it will be divided into
smaller dividends, and sold either in par-
cels or altogether as will best suit purchas-
ers. This sale is made to satisfy a debt
due from Thomas Richards to Thompson
and Veitch.

JAMES KEITH,
JOHN JANNEY, } Com'rs.
JOHN DUNLAP, }

March 10. d

For Sale, or to Rent,

THE unexpired lease of a HOUSE and
LOT, on Queen street, with a BAKE-
HOUSE thereon; the lease has 3 years
to run. The stand is good for business,
and is well known, having been occupied
for a length of time by a baker. For par-
ticulars apply to

THOMAS SIMMS,
Prince Street. d

March 20.

CLOVER SEED.

A fresh supply of Clover Seed just received
and for sale, by
RICKETTS, NEWTON & Co.
March 9. d

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale on a liberal credit, or to ex-
change for Flour,
1900 bushels of excellent Turk's
Island Salt, and
40 bls. prime Beef.
I have also,
20 quarter casks Port Wine.
WM. HODGSON.
Feb. 3. d

TABLET OF TASTE.

JUST RECEIVED,
By Cotton and Stewart,
And for sale at their Book Store, Royal
Street,

The Tablet of Taste:

OR,
POCKET ALMANACK
FOR 1802.

The Contents of which are as follow, viz.
THE FRONTISPIECE representing
the Urn carried in the Funeral Procession
of Washington, at New-York, with a de-
scription of that Procession.
Census of the United States.
Eclipses.
Common Notes.

Description of the Engravings.
1. Montreal. 2 and 3 Fancy Pieces.
4 Seat of John Adams, Esq. 5 De-
troit. 6 Quebec. 7 Bridge over the
Piscataqua River. 8 View of the Mouth
of the Genesee River. 9 View on the
Genesee River. 10 Table Rock. 11
Bunker's Hill. 12 Passaic Falls, with de-
scriptions of the whole.

Lines on the Passaic Falls. List of the
principal officers of the Government of the
United States. Early Friendship. To
the Evening Star. The Composition of
a Kiss. To Celia on her Birth Day.
Miracles. Solitude. Sonnet to Inde-
pendence. Sweet Echo. St. Paul at A-
thens. Prospect of Winter. A Flight of
Fancy. The Exile of Erine. The Mo-
ther. Roads from N. York to Kingston,
Upper Canada.

They have also received,
Lyric Ballads, by Wadsworth.
Leonard and Gertrude, &c.
March 8. d

JANNEY & PATON

Have just received and offer for Sale,
A quantity of New-England
Rum, and Liverpool Ware in crates.
Feb. 2. d

For Sale or Rent,

THAT handsome, convenient three sto-
ry BRICK HOUSE, lately occupied by
Edmund J. Lee, Esq. in King street, a
few doors west of Pitt street.

SAMUEL CRAIG.

Dec. 15. d

WILL BE SOLD,

At Selby, the residence of the late Mrs.
Hannah Washington, of Fairfax coun-
ty, on a credit until the first day of No-
vember next, the purchaser giving bond
with approved security for all sums a-
bove five pounds.

A variety of excellent
Household Furniture, and
Stock of every kind, viz.
**HORSES, HORNEO CAT-
TLE, SHEEP and HOGS.**

The sale will commence on Wednesday
the seventh of April, if fair, if not the
next fair day, and continue from day to
day, until the whole is sold.

THOS. LEE, sen.
Executor of Mrs. Hannah Washington,
deceased.

March 8.

eo3tdzt

BENNETT & WATTS

HAVE RECEIVED
AND OFFER FOR SALE, WHOLESALE AND
RETAIL,

The following GOODS, viz.

RUSSIA sheetings, white and brown,
Ravens ducks and Russia drills,
Brown and white ticklenburgs,
Long and short nankens,
Gurrahs, callics and amertes,
Mullins, fenshaws and luteatings,
Bengals, elastic suspenders,
Velvet and other ribbonds,
An elegant assortment of laces,
Shirting cottons,
Cotton and French cambricks,
Ladies silk and leather gloves,
India book and glazed cambric muslins,
Superfine cloths and kerseymeres,
Fashionable cottons,
Bandannos, printed and roman hand-
kerchiefs,
Knives and forks, penknives, &c.
Sweeping, scrubbing, shoe and furni-
ture brushes,

70 casks

4d, 6d, 8d, 10d, 12d, 16d and 20d nails.

Fresh Clover Seed.

Imperial, } TEAS.
Young Hyson } of the 1st quality.
And Hyson }
March 17. eo3w

**VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.**

On THURSDAY, the first day of April
next, will be exposed to sale at the Col-
fee-House in Alexandria, at one o'clock,
A valuable Lot

of the following description:
Beginning at the distance of
140 feet east from Union street, and run-
ning thence east parallel to Oronoko street
100 feet to the river Potomac, thence
north parallel to Union street and bind-
ing on the river 100 feet, thence west pa-
rallel to Oronoko street 100 feet, thence
south with Union street to the beginning,
with privilege of a 10 feet alley through
the ground belonging to the heirs of Jesse
Taylor, deceased.

This lot comprehends the whole front
of the wharf commonly called Taylor's
wharf; the depth of water is about 28
feet. It is situated at the upper end of
the town of Alexandria, and is one of
the nearest wharves to the City of Wash-
ington and George Town. The naviga-
tion of Potomac being now completed ren-
ders it an advantageous situation for bu-
siness—the wharf is found and substantial.
A Ferry is established from the lot to the
Maryland shore, which rents for £. 20
per annum, and is daily increasing in va-
lue.

The terms of sale will be one third of
2,550 dollars in cash, the remaining two
thirds of 2,550 dollars, in equal payments
at 6 and 12 months—on any sum which
the property may sell for, above 2,550
dollars, a credit of two years, from the
day of sale, will be given.

For any further particulars apply to the
subscriber,

SAMUEL CRAIG,
Feb. 24. eo3f Trustee.

Robert T. Hooe & Co.
Have imported by the ship *Robins*, from
Liverpool,

56 crates Earthen Ware, well
assorted.

They have likewise on hand,
Lisbon Wine of a superior quality,
in qr casks; Sugar by the hhd. or barrel;
Coffee by the bag—broad and narrow
Hoos, Spades, Shovels and Frying Pans,
And a variety of German Linens.
Feb. 5. eo

The term of Partnership

heretofore existing under the firm of
Thompson & Veitch,
expired on the 25th of December, 1801:
All business relating to that firm will be
settled by the subscribers at their counting
room, on King street.

JONAH THOMPSON,
RICHARD VEITCH.

Who offer for Sale, on liberal
terms, the following Property, viz.

**Two Tracts of Land in Lou-
don county,** one of which is situate near
the Gum Spring, being well timbered,
and containing four hundred acres—the
other near Broad Run Church, containing
four hundred acres, (adjoining the lands
of George Lee) on which there is an ex-
tensive peach orchard: late the property
of John Spencer.

One Lot of lease Land, in the
Manor of Leeds, Fauquier county, con-
taining two hundred acres: late the pro-
perty of Aquila Davis.

One Tract of Land in Ran-
dolph county, containing five hundred
acres (said to be very valuable) situate on
the south side of Gladly Creek: late the
property of Patrick Dougherty.

One other Tract in Hamp-
shire county, on a branch of Fairley's
Run, containing 400 acres: formerly
the property of Daniel Jones.

One other Tract called Ferti-
lity, containing two hundred and sixty
acres, in Westmoreland county, state of
Pennsylvania, situate on the Monongahel-
la, about one quarter of a mile below
Casper's Ferry, and 4 miles above Parkin-
son's ferry, binding three quarters of a
mile on said river. A considerable pro-
portion of said tract is bottom land, with
a valuable orchard of sugar trees, and
about 60 acres under cultivation; the re-
mainder very heavily timbered.

One other Tract containing
one thousand acres, on Green River, in
the state of Kentucky; being part of the
military lands formerly belonging to G.
Rice, deceased.

One House and Lot in Charles
Town, Jefferson county, on the Main
street leading from Harper's Ferry to
Winchester, occupied by Adam Haun.

A vacant Lot in said town,
situate on the same street, adjoining the
store of Thomas Hammand.

Two handsome three story
Brick dwelling Houses, with brick stables
and carriage houses to each, situate on
Pennsylvania avenue in the City of Wash-
ington: at present occupied by John Coyle
and Benjamin G. Orr.

A Brick dwelling House in
George Town, opposite the wharf occu-
pied by George King, together with part
of said wharf.

A Brick dwelling House* in
the town of Alexandria, situate on Prince
street, between Fairfax and Royal streets:
lately occupied by Charles Turner.

A corner Lot on Prince and
Royal streets, adjoining said brick house.

The vacant Lots on Prince
street, on the east side of said brick house.
The situation of the above property is
equal to any in the town for business.

A House and Lot on King
street: now occupied by S. Snowden and
Co.

A Lot fronting fifty six feet
on Prince street, and extending back 119
feet, bounded by an alley on the south:
on part of said lot is the warehouse occu-
pied by Hugh Smith.

A Lot on the west side of
Washington street, between Prince and
Duke streets. raw6m

FOR SALE,

On Credit, or for Cash, as may suit pur-
chasers,

That Lot with the House
thereon, lately possessed by Mr. Jones,
Coachmaker, situate on Fairfax Street,
near the centre of the square formed by
Queen and Cameron Streets, running pa-
rallel with said Streets 123 feet 5 inches,
and fronting on Fairfax Street 39 feet 14
inches, with the privilege of a 10 feet
alley adjoining.

Also,

That convenient Lot, with the very
complete and substantial Buildings there-
on, in the town of Dumfries, occupied by
Mr. E. Smock. COLIN AULD.
Alexandria, January 4. rawtf

JUST ERCEIVED,

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
GLASS,

Consisting of elegant cut quart and pint
decanters, goblets, tumblers and wine
glasses, to match; plain half pint, pint
and quart tumblers, do. quart, pint and
half pint decanters, which will be sold by
the box, or by retail, on moderate terms.
JOSHUA RIDDLE.

March 4. eo

NOTICE.

In the case of ANDREW
RAMSAY & Wm. RAMSAY. } Bankrupts.

The subscriber being duly appointed
assignee of the estate and effects of the said
Andrew Ramsay and the said William
Ramsay. All persons indebted to the said
bankrupts, or that have any of their ef-
fects, are hereby required to pay and de-
liver the same to the subscriber and to no
other person whomsoever.

JOHN McIVER

Alexandria, Feb. 25. eo12t

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

CLIFFORD and TUTT,

is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
All those indebted to the firm are request-
ed to make payment to Obadiah Clifford,
who will settle all accounts due by the
concern.

OBADIAH CLIFFORD,
CHARLES TUTT.

Leeburg, Feb. 16, 1802.

The business will be carried on as usual,
by Obadiah Clifford, in the same house.
March 15. eo2w

House of Entertainment.

Randolph Mott,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends
and the public in general, that he has open-
ed an INN in the Town of Alexandria,
in the house lately occupied by captain
Charles M'Knight, where he intends using
his utmost exertions to give general satis-
faction to those who may favor him with
their custom, which from his experience
in the business he flatters himself he shall
be able to do on the most reasonable terms.
January 5. raw2eo

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Contemplating a removal from the
District of Columbia, as soon
as he can close his out standing
concerns, OFFERS FOR SALE,

THE FOLLOWING

Very valuable Property.

One undivided half of a FARM
adjoining the Great Falls of Potomac, on which
is a good House, a new Barn, and some excel-
lent Meadow. Also, a FENCE, 50 by 60
feet, covered with tin, and a Coal and Iron
House, situated on the Canal made by the Po-
tomac Company, and the right of cutting the
wood for 900 years on a large parcel of land ad-
joining—much of this wood is convenient to the
river, and may be readily transported to George
Town, the Federal City, or this place. The
other half may be purchased.

Three-Eighths of about eleven
hundred acres of LAND, in Berkeley county, ad-
joining the lands of the United States, at Keep
Tryce Furnace and Harper's Ferry—more than
half of it is in wood, and the remainder good
farming land. The other five-eighths may also
be purchased.

An undivided moiety of 36
acres of LAND in the County of Alexandria
And adjoining the town, chiefly under fence of
cedar posts and chestnut rails.

A large and handsome Brick
DWELLING HOUSE, 50 by 40 feet, with a
brick Stable, Smoke House, and Well of excel-
lent water—The Garden and Yard paved in—
The House is not quite finished. It will be sold
either in its present state, or finished as may suit
the purchaser.

A number of LOTS on the
new wharf, made by Mr. Herbert, Mr. Wilson,
and the subscriber, between Fairfax street and the
river Potomac; and, also, the division of the said
wharf, made from Mr. Thompson's by a 20 feet
street.

An undivided half of a LOT
in the west side of Fairfax street, above Queen
street, on which the house was burnt last winter.
For particulars, respecting titles and terms,
which will be liberal both as to price and credit,
apply to

JOHN POTTS.

Alexandria, O.S. 17. raw7t

Wanted,

ABOUT 200 WHARF LOGS, deli-
vered at the Eastern Branch Ferry—For
which a generous price will be given, if
delivered agreeably to a contract to be en-
tered into. Apply to

JAMES O'BRIEN.

City of Washington,

Feb. 13. raw16t

PRINTED DAILY BY

S. SNOWDEN & Co.

VOL. II.]

AN A
To the Free

FELLOW
IN my last
of your na-
a few opin-
ration. The
of a similar
ed by all per-
ing election.

Permit me, Fel-
upon a subject in w-
ly concerned, and w-
for discussion.—You
the conclusion of my
mated my apprehen-
in contained, might
I shall endeavour to
elucidate your atten-
tially gratified if it
dice. The time
to the election
personal argu-
this matter of
lative to the
the want of a
personally.

The original pur-
situation has been per-
raters.—The Amer-
entered too much lab-
drie, ever to the
materials were
demy, prudenc-
not of foreign
our native soil
ted beauty, for
the rest of the
foreign artists
Citizens, you have
striving form this in-
nent degree: The n-
quites a contract;
grand national agree-
rity, ratified by con-
country. While this
ture, but violate the
power is lost.

Our constitution
charter, it secures
is just and right: I
concerns; it pro-
can occur; it is
fringed.
It should be
to hand down
gift. It is a p-
is an article the
proper place;
ence of fiction,
it moulders into dust.

Our constitution w-
era; with one con-
fessed its proprie-
efficiency—we have
we have long sin-
Revolving time has
its sacred protection
der its whole time
any countrymen, we
situation.

Experience makes
experience shew
Government is
the service of
speaks them w-
our constitution
hands to prop-
sult of labour
tion, to be del-
Are the whims of
signs of the fash-
It so, the words of
no longer apply to
dwells there is my
sage, this would not
would have no place
philosopher, but not
he was the friend of
humanity, and the fr-
was illuminated by
than absurd philosop-
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